WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JUNE, 15, 1883.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmi RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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The subscription price to THE WIL-

All communications on busines must

be addressed to THE WILMINGTON Post, Wilmington, N. C.

ALLEGIANCE AND FRATER. NITY.

An Address by Geo. C. Gorham at Wilmington, N. C., Decoration Day, May 30, 1883. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN:

The scene before us and the situation of which we are a part, if rightly unoccasion than any words I can hope to utter. The hallowed ground whereon we stand, these green mounds, under each of which lies low the head of a soldier of the Union, the now peaceful aspect of the then bloody stage on which the mighty tragedy was enacted in which many who hear me were actors, some on the one side and some on the other, the dusky children of disaster and wrong, whose fate, with all of ours, was firmer knit than any mortal knew, the kindly welcome by you all of a northerner come by invitation to speak a few words in honor of the nation's dead in a state which was the enemy's country when they fell, but which is now happily and galdly a part of the great republic as of yore these seem to me to teach well the lesson of the hour. As I read it it speaks of ALLEGIANCE and FRATER

people on the basis of universal acqui- latter. The war is over. There are are in need of your charity and foresence in the law and the obligation of paramount ailegiance to the national government. It asserts absolute equality of rights for all, to be measured by the standard of the national constitution, and excuses no man who substitutes his own will for the law.

I spoke of allegiance, by which is meant fidelity and obedience to government. It has long been the fashion to maintain that the political doctrine of state supremacy prevailed generally the state. Thus state allegiance was the national foundation when all feel said to be placed above national allesaid to be placed above national allegiance. We are now far enough re- escence in the result. I know of no possible. If this already exists, removed from the war to criticise this view without feeling. It was not, as I than over the graves of men who gave appreheusion to the contrary of those hold, to the state that the secessionist their lives to maintain the authority of who are most deeply interested. deemed his allegiance due; it was to a chief magistrate constitutionally choity was regarded unless arrayed on the of those he addressed on the 4th of and Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri. were powerless to command the allegiance of those of their sons who desired to fight the battles of slavery with the in congress before the war, when centralization was deemed by them necessary for the aggrandizement of the slave | the declared majority. Thus shall we

Your own state was practically hurried out of the Union and into the Confederacy because of events in South Carolina nearly a month before delegates to a convention had been chosen to decide the question, and thirty-three days before the adoption of the secession ordinance. Then slavery demanded and secured the first allegiance of all who did not wish to brave the terror of its ban. Had allegiance to the state laws been paramount to allegiance to slavery your state authorities would have awaited the orders of the state, given May 20, instead of obeying the commands of slavery, proclaimed from the cannon's mouth before Fort Sumter, in S. C., April 13. These historical facts are alluded to show that slavery and not the states opposed the

all their reserved powers unimpaired so far from being a menace of the nation, is but preserving the elements

which compose it. live in safety by being allowed despotic power. The law of self-preservation drove it to revolt when it lost national control in 1860, and the forces of civilization destroyed it as they will destroy all obstacles to progress. The nation is perpetual. The states are indestructible. The chief cause of disturbance between them has been removed. Let carries with it now no stigma, for the us beware how any other source of mischief is allowed to grow. The price of war against the United States is treation to blessings of peace than the horrors of war? If the shades of these brave Americans hover over us it is not to call on Services on Solving peace of the description of the blessings of peace than the horrors of war. If the shades of these brave Americans hover over us it is not to call on Services on Solving peace of the description of the blessings of peace than the horrors of the price of the description of the blessings of peace than the horrors of the peace than the peace than the peace that the peace than the peace than the peace than the peace than th

nority, they shall rule." This is nei- nize with the men of the rate Confedther reform for conservatism. It is eracy on the basis of true allegiance to vain insolence and wholly unrepublic Republic is not to tolerate or justify recan and anti Democrotic. Allegiance bellion, but only to treat it as though we come to day to lay the garlands of graticode and honor died that government of the people, for the people, and this southern soil with which their by the people might not perish from bones have mingled there now spring the earth. By that term, the people, the flowers of the season, so here from is not meant the few who have got the start of their fellows in wealth, or a shall grow the peaceful fruits of patriceit and self-importance. The majority rules where law is maintained. -Each man may labor sealously to impress, his views upon others, but each to accept. Every man may properly the old North State, whose colonial pa- south? derstood, speak more eloquently for the exercise such lawful influence as he triots uttered at Mecklenburg on the may possess, and may lead whoever will follow. Leadership is natural and right, when following is voluntary. But at the ballot box "each man must be allowed to vote just as he pleases, and to have his vote counted just as it was cast." Resistance to this in national elections is witholding the alle-

giance to which the nation is entitled

and is recognizing a paramount allegi-

aree to something, which, like slavery,

I said the lesson of the hour was alegiance and fraternity. I placed allegiance first, because those who obey the laws cannot fraternize with any who do not. The widest latitude of any law, or as to the worthiness of any man to have a citizen's priviliges; but private opinion, however formidable, cannot justify disregard of the former are no slaves. No faction exists in any state which would restore slavery if it Shall we not have it? And may we not could, and the number who deny the supremacy of the nation within the limits of its powers is too inconsiderate to be taken into account Naught, then, remains to vex the country or to retard the complete restoration of fraternal relations between the people but the mad pursuit of political power. Let us beware how in our party strugin the slave states before the war, and gles we endanger the prize for which that when the state and national au- we strive. Real fraternity is possible The strife for power can never shake place more fitting for these reflections slavery. No national nor state author- sen by the people against the resistance they cannot be rastrained by defeated

> Fellow citizens of the Memorial Ascherishing resentments or prejudices against them, we should discourage them and deprive the nation of their willing allegiance, we should be una united people, regardless of the as-cendency of this or that party dinasty, Why on this decoration day, do I peace we ourselves named, then to have hear imprecations buried at the enemy.

of our allegiance.

is not due in this land to any privi- it had never been. Nor is it ingratileged class. The men on whose graves tude to those who here lie buried. bones have mingled there now spring the influence of the deeds they wrought like number who are swollen with con- otism and order, in the progress, prosperity, and elevation of the time to

And you, my fellow-countrymen. man must judge for himself what views of the Union, do you not rejoice that 20 of May, 1775, the bold declaration of independence, which latter was spoken by all the colonies in the immortal words of Jefferson-do you not rejoice that your dear old state is still a part of the country of which Washington spoken for peace and justice between was the Father? Is there a line of our of your state to secede? If the north was a little more stricken in conscience seeks to array states against the central about your sins than about its own. are you not a little proud of it as a part of the nation; and are you not ready to forget and forgive all the bitterness

that slavery engendered between us? Speaking for myself, and I am sure day. represent a large portion of the north opinion may exist as to the wisdom of in what I say, I am willing to concede that the northern radicals, as you call us, would, under the same circumstances of education and surroundings, day last. have probably done in the main as you or any abridgment of the rights of the did. We are not holies than you, We no traitors. Slavery is Dead. There bearance for much that has been said and done in hot blood in the past .without offence, urge upon you that faithful allegiance to law, which will make the humblest voter among you recognized for the sovereign that he is, and insure for the great suffrage amendment to the constitution the obedience which can alone give political tranquility to the land? Think not I say these words in the interest of any political party. I point you the way to annihilate parties as now formed. The thorities clashed, the citizens of the only when true allegiance is maintained. undisputed enjoyment by every citizen vote .. counted would destroy existing party lines and make a color line im member that time alone can allay the

And you of the black race who are here to honor the memory of those whose blood helped to make you tree, side of this dread Moloch. Maryland March, 1861, as "discontented fellow- it is for you to conquer the prejudices citizens." Party spirit and the love of of your opponents. Make all the friends power are destructive of society when you can. Oppose those only who make your rights as a citizen a cause of commen after the result of an election. In plaint. Be eager to learn. Do not aid Confederacy. No theory of state's a republic the constitutional majority your enemies to tear down your friends. rights restrained the Secession leaders is sovereign. The majority of one day Do not trust any old friends who would becomes the minority of the next. We drive off new ones. Follow those who must recognize the lawful sovereign in will lead you to the enjoyment of protection, education and the suffrage.

ensure fraternity through the honesty Ex-Confederates who will befriend you are more worthy your confidence than Union men who are ashamed of sociation, and you who either as sol- you. Let all men see that you stand diers or civilians sustained the Union by those who stand by you. Have no cause, let us consider well on occasions | negro party. Help to defeat any white like these the object of the war. It man's party, Be orderly and sober. was to overcome resistance to national Send your children to school. Work authority. If, by holding our old ad- hard, and try to have a home of your versaries off at arm's length now, or by own. Your enemies say you are lazy. prove it is not so. They say you get no property together. Work for a home. So shall the humble negro take his seat at the National Feast, and all doing the work for which so much the world shall agree that as no race blood was spilled. If we are not to be need be servile, so no race should be

then all the sacrifices of the war will say these things? What have they to have been in vain. If the time is never do with placing flowers on soldiers' to be when the patriotism of all the graves? Where are the fiery pictures people can be safely assumed, then we of battles fought, and the recitals of are two countries instead of one. Let victories won? Where the tales of hene be sure that we place no stumbling roism and suffering? Where the tenblock in the way of our fellow-counder poetry in the miner key for the trymen who opposed us in the civil burial place of friends. I brought you war. They are as much a part of the none of these. Tawdy rhetoric could national sovereignty as we are. We easily be woven to stir the emotions. have no rights which are not equally theirs. They'do not participate in the command the ghost of the past to government by sufference Asy more stalk before us. Again, the sky could than we do, but by right guaranteed be make lurid with the flaming fires of under the constitution to us all. If war's thunderbolts, and amid the Streets are as follows: On Bundays, we have been a sincere in the terms of shricks of the dying, we could again merning penyer at 11 A. M., creating

been a soldier in the Confederate army been a soldier in the Confederate army carries with it now no stigma, for the blesings of peace than the horrors of Services on Salada Carries

WILMINGTON POST harmony is national allegiance. We son, but the four years' struggle of a cannot pick and choose the laws which great people to erect a government of the fruits they planted. Devotion to please us and which therefore we will their own, for a cause sufficient to unite the Union was their passion. If from of our own political inclining, and say mation, is treason on so large a scale that it loses all the element of ignomity are the wealth; and intelligent, and therefore, be they a majority or a mi then we can see more clearly why it will visit New York, while abrent, on nor, and their long rule broken. All

> I have chosen to speak rather of the duty of the present and the hopes of the future, than the miseries of the the nation as the basis of renuine fraternity among the citizens, and have southern whites and blacks. I thought revolutionary history your share of these matters most appropriate to the which you would barter for the right occasion. I knew of no greater tribs ute I could pay our dead berges than to treat these ends as the dearest objects of their hearts. It is the gerland I reverently place upon their graves? City Items.

> > Superior court will adjourn on Satur-We had fine rains in the city yester

up in Wilmington.

Mr. Pembroke Jones to going to Eu ope on a business trip. Mr. Luke B. Huggins, who has been

uite sick is improving. The deputy collector, John E. Tayor, Esq., has been sick, but is out again. Sheriff Taylor was in the city yeterlay. He is very blue over crop pres-

the excursion yesterday, down the

Rev. Mr. W. M. Rounedy, of preached at the sound on Baturday and Sunday last Mr. Edward Latimer and wife, left

here Monday night last, for a trip to the old world. Don't fail to have your money ready when Jesse Dicksey calls on you, city

Hon. E. W. M. Macky, delivered the memorial address on the 30th, at furnished to the various counties by

Beaufort, S. O See Mr. Frank Clark's ad. far excur. tion tickets; also change of schedule on

C. C. Railroad: Col. John McRas, an old and highly espected citizen of this city, died yesterday morning.

A very handsome monument has bee areeted in Oakdale Cemetery to Capt. D. R. Murchison. Rev. James Carmient of Maryland

has accepted a call to St. John's Church in this city. Mr. James Sprunt accompanied his

father to New York to see him safely off on his European trip. Dr. Geo. Patterson did not

the call to St. John's Church in this

city, we are sorry to may. The W. & W. Railroad Company are taking up iron rails and putting down steel rails, which is a very great im

Mr. Sprunt is one of the leading busi sees men of this city-a hard worker and deserves rest.

has' School will take place at Masia Hall, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, un-der the ampions of Mrs. Fanny S. Jackson. The public are invited.

Services at St. Mark's Mpt

the control of the following the Code of the boards and a section to each

Mr. Henry Newman, formerly of Wilmington, but now of New York, was here on Monday.

week. The Senator is looking well. U. S. District Attorney Robinson was in the city Tuesday, as cheerful and full of hope as ever. Always good serve the Union. Who would add to disposition will make himself agreeathe wese which have falled upon the ble went to a bore.

Youngt Mr. Marens, of New York, was in the city Monday last,

Mr. Batchelor, of Raleigh, fatherin-law of Mr. Harry Loeb, was in Wilmington a few days ago.

We change the paper from Sunday to Friday to suit our country subscribers, as the mails leave most of the railroad stations for the interior on Fridays. Our friends in the country have been getting their paper when a week old, under the present arrangemets they can get it at once, and we hope the country people will appreciate the change and send in their dues for the past, renew for the future, and get others to subscribe. The Post is only two dollars per annum, and every peron in the state should have it.

Railroad Men and Telegraph

No more honest and hard working class of people than these, yet they are generally poorly paid. They have a reat chance to secure a fortune by purhasing a ticket which costs only \$2 the Commonwealth Distribution Co.'s next grand Drawing, to be held in Louisville, Ky., June 30th, 1883. Grand capital prize of \$30,000; grand prize of \$10,000; 1 prize of \$5,000; 1,960 prizes amounting to \$112,400. Send your orders to B. M. Boardman, Louisville,

Vital Statistics.

Persons giving in their taxes are now required to answer the following questions, in accordance with chapter 73, laws of 1881, for the information of the State Board of Health:

Are you married? Widow? or widower? Give number of deaths in the family

for the past year, naming the disease which caused death, if known. Have any cases of small-nox scarle fever, diphtheria, yeilow fever, or cholera occurred in your family in the

past twelve months? The requisite forms are prepared and the State Board of Health.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July is

on our table, ahead of all others, and even more brilliant than usual. The BIDS. leading illustrated article is entitled "Where Colonel Newcome Died," and will be read, with the greatest interest. by every admirer of Thackeray. The principal story is "A Fifth Avenue Romance," a novelet of which the first four chapters are given, and which, besides being written with great spirit, is evidently from the pen of one entirely at home in the society she describes. The other stories, however, are all exceptionally good, and especially one by Prank Lee Benedict, "From a Pretty Girl's Note-Book;" which is the best of

engraving, "Little Mischief," after a picture by Sir Joshua Reynoldi; a mammoth, steel, colored fashion-plate; "The Reaper;" "With Her Groom; and nearly fifty wood-engravings of fashions, embroidery, etc., etc. A new volume begins with this number, affording an excellent opportunity to subseribe We really do not see how any lady can do without this magazine. It combines more, and of a better quality, at a less price, than any other. The

its kind we have seen for a long time.

The embellishments consist of a steel-

terms are but Two DULLARS a year. handsome premiums to persons getting clube. Address PETERSON'S MAGAring, 306 Chestant Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

died on the 8th inst, in his 6hd year.

Postmaster General, Frank Hatton as been very sick, but he le impro ing very rapidly.

city, left for her northern trip Mo entitled to rest and recreation, and the prayers of thousand of people will go up for her safe return in the fall.

Hon. George C. Gorham, the able and accomplished editor of the Mational Reublican, has gone east for rec and pleasure, accompanied by his wife. Mr. G. is one of the hardest worked newspaper men of the country, and his friends throughout the south ways be pleased to hear of his in pleasure, health and business

At a meeting of the Board of Direc tors of the W., W. & O. R. B., he June 12th, D. A. Sadgwar was ele Assistant Secretary and empowered . solicit subscriptions and receive money for stock to said road. He will imme distely commence canvassing the city and at an early day, with other official of the company inaugurate a thorough canvass, which will extend to every part of the state.

NEW ADVERTISEM ENTS-

Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow R. R.

THE TREASURER, J. O. MIKON OR ssistant Secretary D. A. Sadgwar, will be at the office on Market between Becond and Third Street, every day, Sundays exepted, from 12 M. to 8 o'clock P. M., to ceive subscription to Stock of the W. V

CAROL-NA CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPT. Wilmington, N. C., June 10th, 1883

(27 tickets only \$50, 55 tickets \$100) in The Most Comfortable Route to the

MOUNTAINS.

PACURSION TICKETS ARE NOW ON Lisale at the Office of this Company for all points in WESTERN NORTH CARO PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ran through from Charlotte to Old Fort and thence to Asheville. Passengers have a fine view of the Mountain Senary from an OISERVATION CAR, leaving OLD FORT at 7:16 A. M., arriving at Asheville had A. M., and Warm Springs 12:10 P. M.

je 15-1m Gen'l Passenger Agent.

Notice to Taxpayers.

WILL BE AT THE CITY HARL ON MONDAY, June 11th, and for TWENTY WORKING DAYS THEREAFTER, from 9 . m. to I p. m., and from 3 p. m. to 6 p. m., to take the tax list for all Real and Person Property and Polls in Wilmington

By a recent Ordinance of the Board of Aldermen owners of Real Estate must give description of each lot listed with its J. G. BURR. Tax Lister.

CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE BEeived at my Office, at the City Hall, on or before June 21st, noon, for the OPENING

COTTON PRESSES. COTTONGINS

DEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARAN-TEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPILINGER & CO.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER DEPARTM

Wilmington, N. C. June 1st, 1888.

DEGULAR SUMMER EXCURSION is good to return until Forember lat. 853, to Virginia and North Carolina Sam mer Resorts, are now on sale 'at Coupe

ICE! ICE! WORLD RESPECTFULLY NORIFY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BETTER

THAN AN

can take your time and select that which suits you, and get just the quality and

I AM BELLING

Handsome Black and Colored Buntings at 15 cent per yard, worth 30. Pretty Lawns, fast colors, at 7 cents. White Scotch Pland Lawn at 12fc,

Pretty Cotton Plaid Dress Goods, at 10 cts per yard, better than 15 cents Gingham.

The very best! 10 cents Bleached Cotton ever sold in this or any other

5,000 yards Hamburg Trimmings, ex-cellent quality, and very chesp, from 5 cents up.

Bordered Handkerchiek at 3 cents each, with the largest stock in that line in the city.

Good 200 yards Spool Cotton, at two Spools for 5 cents.

COME AND LOOK AT MY STOCK

DRESS GOODS

get their money by hard licks, and propose to give you good value

for your money.

You can buy a DRESS from me for a a young lady

LOOK LIKE A PRINCESS

Great Bargains

GLOVES, HOSTERY. SHEETINGS, AC

FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS STORE

GIVE ME A CALL

JOHN J. HEDRICK

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1883.

Senator J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, leaves New York on Saturday for a business visit to Europe, He will be him a pleasant trip and a safe return. North Carolina feels a very great interes in the future of her listinguished son and will when an constantly of-fers, show General Hawley that he is

appreciated by his mother state, and will be delighted to join the great state of Connecticut in sending him stiff higher in the government service, and placing him in a position that his great abilities and integrity of charac-ter justy centitle him to. We will publish Senator Hawley's speech, delivered in Connecticut on the 13th, in our

GENERAL CROOK. The Indian question has been troub ling this government for the past hundred years, and the government does not seem to be able to rid itself of the question any better now than when the border of civilization was on the banks of the Mississippi; and it never will be able to do anything successful with the question until they decide to fight the devil with fire. When the government will turn the Indian ques: tion over to the war department, and with them; then and not until then will the matter be properly looked after; then and not until then will the Indians learn that they must respect the stop killing the advance guard of civi-

cent good work that he knows just how to teach these red men civilization and give them a hearty respect for the law. He has traveled hundreds of miles and stormed their stronghold and captured them with all of their plunder, and they very soon commenced to beg for mercy, he has returned with them to the military headquarters. New, to turn these captured Indians over to the civil authorities, have them again turned loose on society, and inside of six months the same good work of Gen. Orook's will have to be repeated. Our advice would be to let the military keep charge of them, and if they undertake to go on the war path, killing women and children, give the soldiers orders to kill ten Indians for every cite izen killed by the Indians.

The good work of educating and civilizing the Indians should go on by the Indian Bureau, under the general management of the accomplished head of the interior department, Secretary Teller He knows just how to succeed with them, and the question could not be in better hands. But the murdering portion of the Indians must be under the military to be properly managed, Indian Bureau, under the general man-

Footprints of the British Lion, BY JAMES M. SWANK.

The fact may as well be plainly stafacturers and ruling classes of Great Britain have pursued toward the indus-Britain have pursued toward the industries of this country has uniformly been one of industrial enmity and not of industrial rivalry. The distinction is important, because international industrial rivalry upon terms of equality is not necessarily to be condemned, while industrial enmity that would destroy if it could the industries of other countries is war itself, and may be more destructive in its consequences than if carried on with armies of soldiers and fleets of ironclad ships. Great Britain is now and always has been our industrial enemy. The proof of this charge is abundant. It is especially abun. trial enemy. The proof of this charge is abundant. It is especially abundant when we inquire into the attitude of Great Britain toward our iron and steel industries. Our young men should know that the industries of this country have not grown to their present magnificent proportions without encountering the persistent, vigorous, and merciless opposition of Great Britain.

LONIAL INDUSTRIES. Our colonial history abounds with fu-Our colonial history abcounds with instance of British restraint upon qui infant manufacturing industries. MoCulloch, in his Conserved Decisions, of
the mother country in which she endeavored to repress the development of
collection in his Conserved Decisions, or
our manufacturing industries she vigin the system of colonial principle
ed as well by England as by the other
European nations, to discourage all attemps to somematicatures country." BarEuropean nations, to discourage all attemps to somematicatures country. "Bareroft, in his Phistory of the Christon States
of Assertic, says that "England, in its
reduction with other dates, social to
policy. For 1772 the House of Commons passed a bill containing the
clause, "that mapse in the plantations
should standisticate from where of any
bills of any sows, pin, of bars
whatsourer." The House of Commons passed a bill containing the
clause, "that mapse in the plantations
should standisticate from where of any
bills of any sows, pin, of bars
of the said plantations, for the making,
working, or causerting of any
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alter to manufacture a bott or a mailrange of the said plantations, for the making,
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working or camerting of any
work of the other countries of the collection of the anibase of the said plantations, for the making
working or contribut our colonial history abounds with instances of British restraint upon our infant manufacturing industries. McCulloch, in his Commercial Dictionary, admits that it was "a leading principle in the system of colonial policy, adopted as well by England as by the other European nations to discourse all at

nia, pro-nied by Benjamin France and the Revo-ment the manual control of the manual co lution, and as a consequence the manu-facture of iron in the colonies was restricted to the production of pig iron and ordinary bar iron, while the production of steel was completely checked. In 1756 Israel Acrelius, the Swedish missionary to the Swedish colony on the Delaware, wrote that in Pennsylvania. vania "no one is allowed to make

Concerning the attitude of Great ritain toward the woolen manufac-tree of the colonies. Adam Smith, in a Wealth of Nations, said in 1776: the prohibits the exportation from one She prehibits the exportation from one province to shother by water, and even the carriage by land, upon horseback or in a cart, of hats, of wools and woolen goods, of the produce of America; a regulation which effectually prevents the establishment of any manufacture of such commodities for distant sale, nists in this way to such coarse and bousehold manufactures as a private tamily commonly makes for its own tamily commonly makes for its own bors in the same province."

THE EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY AND THE EMIGRATION OF SKILLED WORKMEN FROM GREAT BRIT-

AIN PROHIBITED. tending into the present century the exportation from Great Britain to foreign countries of machinery for the manufacture of linen, woolen, silk, and cotton goods, and iron and steel, was prohibited, and severe penalties were workman to go into any foreign coun-try to teach his trade. The skilled workman who should go into any for eign country for this purpose, and who should refuse to return after six months should refuse to return after six months; warning had been given to him, forfeited all his rights and privileges as a British subject, even being declared in law; then and not until then will they capable of receiving any legacy devised policy of prohibiting the exportation of machinery and the emigration of skilled workmen was reaffirmed in 1785, just after our independence had been secured, and apparently for our bene-fit! An act passed in that year was en titled "An act to prohibit the exportation to foreign parts of tools and uten-sils made use of in the iron and stee manufactures of this kingdom; and to prevent the seducing of artificers or workmen, employed in those manufac tures, to go into parts beyond the seas."
The preamble to this act recited that it was enacted because "the exportation of the several tools and utensils made use of in preparing, working up, and finishing the iron and steel manufac-tures of this kingdom, or either of them, will enable foreigners to work up such manufactures, and thereby greatly diminish the exportation of the same from this kingdom." It will be remembered that the puddling furnace and the rolling mill had just been perfected at this time in England by Henry Cort. The penalties for violations of this act were very severe. In 1799 the provisions of the various acts which related to skilled workmen were extended to persons who should at-

Hugh Wagstaff for placing on board the American ship Mount Vernon, bound to New York, twenty-three boxes compared taining spindles used in the spinning of cotton. Wagstaff was committed to kancaster Castle for trial under the act of 21 Geo. III., chapter 37, and the boxes were seized. The Federalist of 1811 who objected to our second war with Great Britain had changed her policy of direct interference with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter market, the recital of the foregoing facts might be open to the criticism that we have been digging among dead men's bones. But we are amply justified by the most recent occurrences in drawing the conclusion that Great Britain had changed her policy of direct interference with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with Great Britain had changed her policy of direct interference with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with Great Britain had changed her policy of direct interference with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with the business of this country, and did not still regard us as her colonial dependencies, wronging us only in making this her saughter with the policy and the policy of the colonial dependencies.

BRITISH EFFORTS TO DESTROY OUR CO. THE INDUSTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

BUILT UP BY PROTECTION. During the leng period in the history of the mother country in which she en-

for its adoption by declaring the cumble capital to obtain a fall neration, labor must be kent down Great Britain insists that this co which does not try to keep labor down, but tries to lift it up, shall also adopt free trade for the benefit of Brillah

THE UNITED STATES A SLAUGHTER The

The practice of Great Britain to make this country a shughter marketing this country a shughter marketing this country a shughter marketing the country as a shughter marketing the same can not dispose of elsewhere a very known, but it may not be all governly known, but it may not be all governly known, but it may not be all governly known that she inaugurated this policy immediately after the close of marketing the country war, and with the avowed object of accomplishing the destruction of our manufactures, so that we might continue to be commercially if not politically her colonies. The "Address of the American Society for the Encouragement of Momentia." in the manufacturing towns, and Man-chester alone, at a single meeting, and scribed 50,000 pounds sterling toward a fund to be vested in Buglish goods, and shipped to this construction. and shipped to this country for the purpose of glutting our market, and blasting the hopes of our manufactures, in the bud." The American market was accordingly flooded with British manufactured products. In the tabanufactered products. In the ab-ence of duties that were really protec-ve our manufacturing industries were greatly depressed by British competi-tion until the occurrence of our second war with the mother country. After its close, Lord Brougham, wife 1816 to the flooding of American mar-kets with British goods which had again taken place after the opening of our ports, exultingly proclaimed that his was well worth while to inter a loss upon the first exportation, in order, by the glut to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence, contrary to the natural course of things. Eighteen millions' worth of goods. I believe, were exported to North America in one year, and for a considerable part of this no returns have been received, while still more of it must have been selling at a very scanty profit." In 1854 a Parliamentary commission made this declaration:
"The laboring classes generally, in the
manufacturing districts of this country, and especially in the iron and coal extent to which they are often indebted for their being employed at all to the immense losses which their employers voluntarily incur in bad times in order to destroy foreign competition and to gain and keep possession of foreign markets." And this policy of throw-ing surplus stocks of British good upon our markets is in force to-day. English manufacturers of crucible steel have recently taken large orders in this country for their product at prices delivered here, with all charges paid, which yield them two cents per possed less than they charge their own coun-Against a policy so piratical as this American manufacturers certainly need to be protected.

THE COBDEN CLUB.

If there existed any evidence that ain has not changed her policy of of-fensive and unfriendly interference with our domestic affairs. In 1880 her Cobden Club sent large quantities of its false free-trade literature into this country, which it caused to be distributed among our people in the hope that thereby it might control the congressional elections of that year in the interest of free trade.

The Cobden Club is an association of British noblemen, manufacturers, and others, organized in 1866, the

and others, organized in 1866, the avowed object of which is interference with the protective policy of other countries, that the introduction and sale therein of British goods may be facilitated. So powerful and so influential is this organization that in 1880 there were on its list of members the names of two hundred members of the British parliament, and of the fourteen British Cabinet Missters of the great than twelve were members of no fewer than twelve were members of the Club. In August, 1879, Mr. Thom-as Bayley Potter, the secretary of the Club, and a member of Partiament, came over to this country with the con-femed purpose of proposition the sele-

if not politically her colonies. The "Address of the American Scienty for the Encouragement of Domestic Manufactures," published in 1817, hyper for its vigorous foreign policy, all has done what it can in Europe, and it a now turning its eyes when the report of General Hamilton, the secretary of the treasury, made by orders of the House of Representatives was published in England, it created such alarm that meetings were called in the manufacturing towns, and Manchester alone, at a single meeting, subscribed 50,000 pounds sterling toward and the other publications of the United States by admit the United States of the United States by admit it." "That Free Trade will come, some day in the United states of the Unit ling to admit it." "That Free Trade mill come some day in the United States it is perfectly safe to assert; but how and when, and other minatice of the kind, must be left to the Cobden Chib and to its twelve Cabinet, Ministers in their, unofficial capsaily to decide."

Mr. Potter insolently said to Mr. Dudley during his visit to this country in 1879 that Englishmen "don't object to your having a tariff for revenue only," and in a letter to Mr. Dudley in 1880, which we have seen, he had the effrontery to defend the distribution in this country by the Oobden Club of a effortery to defend the distribution in this country by the Cobden Club of a lot of 50,000 copies of the Mongredien (alsehoods concern the effects of our protective policy. We have also seen a copy of the Rochdale Observer, printed at the home of Mr. Potter, and where also are located John Bright's cotton mills, in which a London corto this country, and says he had been told evidently by Mr. Potter himself -that Mr. Potter "feels it to be his of the Anglo-Saxon people and the community of nations to turn the minds of the people of America from the stupid and selfish fallacy of protection." Mr. Bright himself, as may be remembered, has been in the habit

of calling American protectionist by similar pet names. Canden Club was defented in its offorts in 1880 to control our congression-al elections, but it has over since, with the assistance of the New York Free Trade Club, continued to devote its attention to influencing public opinion in our western states in favor of British free trade and the eventual selection free trade and the eventual selection of congressmen who would vote to establish this policy in our country. It has even grown more aggressive than it then was supplementing the distribution of its free-trade publications with the purchase of western newspapers and the delivery of free trade lectures by hired lecturers before free trade clubs organized by hired organizers are clubs organized by hired organizers as adjuncts to the New York and English parent clubs. The "working capital" which the New York Evening Post informed us had been assured to the New to come" is evidently being put to the uses for which it was intended.

The warfare which Great Britain has

always prosecuted against the industries of this country changes its form with the changes in our national circumstances, but it never changes its spirit. While we were her weak colonies it consisted in stamping out our industries by act of Parliament: after we had secured our independence it consisted in prohibiting the exportation onsisted in prohibiting the exportation to our shores of manufacturing ma-chinery and the emigration of her skilled workmen during our civil war it consisted in the equipping of the Alabama and other piratical cruisers to prey upon our commerce; to-day it consists in the efforts of the Cobden Club to control our elections in the interest of British manufacturers. No other action interferes with our indus-trial development as Great Britain does. Against this warfare and the low British wages which make it possible pro-tection will always be necessary. The measure of the protection which our manufacturing industries will continue

manufacturing industries will continue to require against Great Britain's cease-less warefare must be determined by a consideration of many varied conditions which characterize her industries and those of our own country, but there can be no effective protection that is not fully responsive to the most favour impulses of American patriotism, as

Church (North) for the education the colored youth of the south. Its from Phil, 2, 6 and 8, by the Principal mon was preached by Rev. J. E. Cham stretch forth her hands to God."

The annual address Monday night make money. Tuesday night, the Cornelian Ring, the Ladies' Litery Socie ence by select recitations, essays, and s discussion, interspersed with music-

rary Society of young men give an intellectual feast, of a similar nature to

Thursday night the annual prize con test took place, in which both sexes engaged. Two prizes for the highest axcellence in declamation were awa ded, one to Miss Elsie Waugh, of Salem, N. C., and the other to J. D. Chavis, of Greensboro.

The examinations and other exerci ses during the week were subjects of much favorable comment on the part of the vistors, as they showed quite a marked improvement in every respec over those of previous years.

At the head of the Seminary is Bev. W. F. Steele, assisted by four other able and efficient instructors. Mr. Steele during his twofyears principalship of the institution, has by his energetic and unwearied efforts, increased the tacilities of instruction, secure quite a number of respectably large donations from friends in the north, enlarged the reputation and influence of the seminary, thereby almost doubling the former number of its students. so that there was scarcely room enough in the building to accommodate all who would would desire to come. The seminary has more than caused to be realized the most sanguine expectations of its founder and friends. It is growing rapidly every day in the favorble estimation of white and colored Its future prospects for the moral, religious and intellectual healing of the colored people in this central section of the state, and along the southern border of Virginia, are most gratifying. C. H. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Quarantine Notice.

UARANTINE FOR THE PORT ilmington will be enforced from May

Pilots will bring all vessels from pur South of Cape Fear to the Quarantine as chorage; also, all vessels which have he any kind of sickness on board during the passage, or on arrival, and will cause a si-nal to be set in the main ringing on to port side, as soon as possible after crossin

the Bar.

No vessel must leave the Quarantine anchorage, or allow any person, steamer, tag boat, lighter, or boat of any kind to go alongside, unless by written authority from the Quarantine Physician, and every vessel must be anchored as far to the eastward of the channel as is consistent with safety.

Regulations governing vessels while in Quarantine may be had on application is the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smishville.

the office of the Quarantine Physician at Smishville.

Applications for permits to visit vessels in Quarantine must be made to Dr. Thomas F. Wood or Br. Geo. G. Thomas, and permits so obtained will be endorsed by the Quarantine Physician, if in his opinion, it is proper and safe to allow communication with such vessels.

A penalty of \$200 for each and every offence will be enforced against any person violating any of the Quarantine Regulations of the Port,

W. G. CURTIS, M. D.,

Quarantine Physician, Port of Wilmington. June 3-tf

LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS.

WE OFFER GREAT VARIETY OF

Styles and Makes

IN LOW TIES AND SLIPPERS FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES'

Easy Fitting, and Low Down in Prices

Call in and examine.

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HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS RICHMOND, VA.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND

OF FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, MAVYS AND TWISTS

Molasses. NEW CROP, CUBA AND PORTO BICO.

ADBIAN & VOLLERS, Butter Lard and Meat

50 Kegs and Tube BUTTER,

225 Boxes MEAT. 50 Boxes CHEESE,

mh 18tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

25 Bble BUNGS,

Bungs, Nails, &cc

250 Kegs NAILS, 500 Bundles HOOP TRON.

25 Bbm GLUE. For sale by

mh 18tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS. Sugar, Coffee, Flour, FULL STOCK ON HAND,

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

mh 18 tf S. E. cor. Front and Dock Sta Improving Cape Fear Riven be. low Wilmington, N. C. PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

U.S. ENGINEER OFFICE, TO Saratogs St.,
BALTIMONS, Mp., May 22, 1883.
PROPOSALS for Dredging in Cape Year
River, N. C., will be received antinoon of June 23, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, apecifications and information can be had on application to this
office.
WM. P. CRAIGHULL. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, LA.-Col, of Engineers, U.S.A.

june3-41 THOS. E. GILMAN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

JAOKSONVILLE, ONSLOW COUN TY, N. C.

DRACTICES in the courts of Carterel

THOMAS E. GILMAN,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, N C BRANSON'S

M. C. Business Directory for 1883.

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Dail ex-Speterworts

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French Bro's.

ROOKY POINT, N.C. Greater Inducementar

PURCHASERS OF GROCERIES

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INTELLIGENT Ladies and Gentlemen PUBLISHING COMPANY of Philadelphia

ORTH CAROLINA HOUSE

PROPRIETU

CORNER SECOND AND PRINCES

FORAKER TO THE FORE. He Will Lead the Republicans of Ohio to Victory in the Fall-A Good Ticket and a Strong Platform For Buckeys Senster Sherman Presidenat the Convention---He Declines to Run .. The Administration

of President Arthur and Gov.

Foster Indorsed. COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 6.—The ticket nominated to-day is in all respects satisfactory to the Republicans of the state. The dangers which threstened the harmony of the convention were avoided, although at one time it was feared that Senater Sherman would be nominated and that he would be forced to accept. Hundreds of messages were received by friends of the senator, some urging him to accept, while o hers were of an opposite characwhile o hers were of an opposite character. There were very strong efforts made to lorce the matter, but the pre-

earnestly to avoid might spring from

The programme adopted by those who were engaged in forcing Senator Sherman forward as the candidate for governor was certainly well conceived and but for the sudden turn of affairs might have proved a success. The plan was to allow nominations to be ade, and when the call of counties had commented solid delegations would cast their ballots for Sherman.

But after the name of Judge Foraker had been presented there was a mo ment's lull in the proceedings, the entire convention waiting apparently for the presentation of other lummes. At this rery critical point Private Dalzell. well known throughout Ohio, and a fat ributor to every newspaper waste basket in the country, sprang from his seat, and gesticulating wildly, declared that the convention had but one duty to perform and if it did that success would be assured. He then moved that Hon. John Sherman be nominated by acclamation. This was sufficient to make things decidedly exciting it every way. There were loud and prolonged cheers and some hissing. Sena-tor Sherman raped loudly for order, which was soon restored, and then in the most emphatic manner stated that e could not under any circumstances be a candidate, nor could he, if nomi nated, accept. To do so he would be compelled to abandon the office the Ohio legislature had placed him in, with honor to himself accept. To do so he would be unjust not only to himself, but to the Republican party as well. Order was thus restored. Senator Sherman's manner carried the convic-

and caused those

Columbus, Ohio, June 6.—The Republican state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning with such a crush of people in the operation acrush of people in the operation with great difficulty. The committee on credentials reported all delegations full and no contest. When the name of Senator Sherman as permanent chairman was presented. of Senator Sherman as permanent chairman was presented the convention burst into wild enthusiasm and long continued applause. He returned thanks for this honor from the Repub licans of Ohio, and said it was such conentions as these that had given inspiration to the party gince 1855. A world of history is comprised in the past twenty-eight years, at the beginning of which the union was almost as a rope of sand, and doctrines were proclaimed which would have disbanded the government. But every step of progress had been the work of the publican party, and was now part of its work. The speaker reviewed the progress of the party, and said it had been shoot behind or postponed conventions, but knew what was wanted and had done it. An element of the party's success was when it proposed anything grand it was opposed by the Democratic party. The Republican party, he said, believed in protection of the Hauer traffic. One question was of its work. The speaker reviewed the the liquor traffic. One question was national, the other state. He spoke of national, the other state. He spoke of the diversity of opinion on the liquor trafic, some favoring prohibition and others legislative control. The framers of the constitution did not provide for the tax law of the traffic, for fear they would become responsible for it; but he believed that the taxation was the wisset measure before the people. The Scott law filled the bill and they would stand by it. It the supreme court held it to be non-constitutional he will ask, as have done the people, to change the constitution to they can tax. If the law was in operation one year the Democrats would not dare to oppose it.

The convention then proceeded to the somination of a state ticket. How, Benjamin Butterworth presented J. B. Forsker, of Cincinnati. When J. M. Dulzell offered the name of Sherman, the contributions.

Forsker, of Cincinnati. When J. M. Delzell offered the name of Sherman, the convention again became vild, and could only be queeted by Senator Sherman I rapping vigorously for order, which being obtained, he stated that he had not been insensible to the preference of a large number of delegates, but he would say frankly and firmly that he could not be a candidate—could not surrender his duties in the senate in justice to the people of Ohio and of the country. Aside from this he could not accept the nomination without feeling some parsonal dishenor.

Judge Forsker was these nominated

and outlining the importance of the After the nomination for governor the committee on resolutions reported

After the homination for governor the committee on resolutions reported as follows, and the report was unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio in state convention assembled adort the following declaration of principles:

1. That the Republican party in preserving the lits of the nation, in giving freedom and equal rights to all its citizens in the reconstruction of the union.

the future.

2. That the Republican party believe now, as in the past, in the maintenance of a tariff system which will provide a made to lorce the matter, but the premature action of one man ruined whater plans had been adopted.

When Mr. Sherman was presented to the convention to-day as its permanent president he received an ovation such as is seldom accorded to any man. It was not spasmodic and empty, but thoroughly significant, and represented the sentiment of the people and their high esteem for him as a man and a statesman. The demonstration was undoubtedly gratifying, and yet it was even embarrassing, because of the result which Mr. Sherman sought most earnestly to avoid might spring from

3. That the wool tariff of 1867 should be restored at the first possible oppor-

tunity.

4. That we are in favor of the establishment by congress of a national bureau of labor statistics for the purpose of collecting and systematizing all the statistics relating to the industrial, so-cial and sanitary condition of the la-boring masses of the nation.

5. That we approve of the action of general assembly of Ohio in the sub mission of constitutional amendments in relation to the liquor traffic, thus giving an opportunity to the people to make such changes in the organic law of the state as may be approved by their judgement.

6. That we approve of the taxation of the liquor traffice for revenue, and for, and for the purpose of providing against evils resulting from such traf-

7. That we congratulate the country upon the reduction by the last congress of internal taxes of more than \$10,000,-000 annually while at the same time the credit of the nation is maintained and the steady reduction of the national debt is provided for,

8. That the wise and conservative administration of President Arthur meets with the hearty approval of the Republicans of Ohio.

9. That we commend the action of the general assembly of the state in into the system of prison contract la-bor, and we declare ourselves in favor of the abolition of said contract sys-

order was thus restored. Senator Sherman's manner carried the conviction that he was in earnest. After this little interruption the nomination of Judge Foraker was made by acclamation.

Dalzell knocked the entire work of ex-Speaker Keifer, Congressman Butterworth, and others to smithersens, and caused those gentlemen to look. ence for all places under the govern-

than a loan has been placed by any other state; the provision for and payment of \$18,000,000 of the public debt, the improved financial condition of the state being such that we may reduce the rate of taxation and at the same time be amply able to make large expenditures for the benefit of the char-tiable institutions of the state—all this accomplished in the face of what ap-peared to be an absolute necessity under Democratic administration to increase state taxation-attests the wis dom, care, and economy of the admin-istration of Gov. Foster, and is an as-surance to the people of the state that their best interests are to be subserved by the continuance of the Republican

party in power.

The ticket was completed as follows: party in power.

The ticket was completed as follows:
Lientenant Governor, William G. Rose,
of Cleveland; supreme judge, long term,
W. H. Upson, of Akron, the present
incumbent; supreme judge, vacancy
and long term, John H. Doyle, of Toledo, the incumbent, both by acclamation; clerk of the supreme court, Dwight
Cowell, of Ashtabula county, the incambent, by acclamation; attorney general, U. B. Earnhart, of Miami county; auditor, John F. Oglevee, of Clark
county; auditor, John G. Brown, of
Jefferson county; commissioner of common schools, D. F. Dewolf, of Toledo;
member of the board of public works,
Lee Weltz, of Wilmington.

The state central committee were
authorized to fill any recambles on the
ticket that may occur.
The convention then at 2.20 p. m.
adjourned.

The conve

Yesterday, after the news of Judge Foraker's nomination was received, a reporter of the Keputican called on Comptroller William Lawrence, who was himself prominently mentioned for the honor, and questioned him upon Mr. Foraker's nomination.

Mr. Foraker's nomination.

"It is as strong a nomination as could have been made," said Judge Lawrence. "Judge Foraker is a clean starting Republican, with a splendid record. He was in the army, and his only connection with politics was when he can for judge. He is now practicing law in

ticularly unanimous regarding Judge.
Foraker?

"It was a convention of the repre-"It was a couvention of the repre-sentative people of Ohio. In fact it represented public opinion more that-

oughly than any convention that ever assembled in the state." In regard to W. G. Rose, of Cleveland, who was nominated for lieuten-ant governor, Col. D. G. Grosvenor, a brother of Gen. Grosvener, said that Mr. Rose was a very popular mau. He was mayor of Cleveland during the railroad riots in 1877, and made himrailroad riots in 1877, and made him-self extremely popular by his manly at-titude. Col. Grosvenor also said that the Republican state ticket would be elected in Ohio without a doubt. As-sistant Secretary John C. New said he did not know Judge Forsker personally but from what Ohio men had said to him he was sure the nomination was as

could have been made. Many Ohio men were interviewed by the reporter and they all seemed to be pleased with the nomination.—Nation

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company,

SECRETARY A TREASURER'S OF ECE.

WILM: NGTON, N. C., May 22, 1882 PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION pted by the the Directors of the Willington & Weldon Rail Road Company, at meeting held this day, a SPECIAL MEET NG of the Stockholders of said Company he Office of the Company, at 11 o'clock A. n THURSDAY, the 21ST DAY OF the locating and building of a Railroat from some point on the said Wilmington & Weldon Railroad south of Wilson to Florence, 15°C., on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, or some point east thereof on, said road; and such further action in this matter as the said Stockholders assembled in meating may consider proper. embled in meeting may consider proper.

J. W. THOMPSON,
may 27-tm Secretary,

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

CELESTIAL SYMBOL,

NTERQRETED. By REV. H. W. MOR-NTERQRETED. By REV. H. W. MORRIS, D. D. The grandest object of Creation
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7,30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sanday)

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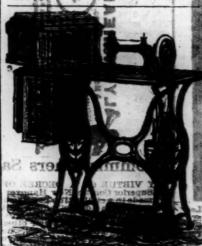
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Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the m, trains to New York, and on the trains to be shipped. CATAYLOR,



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All trains run solid between Wilming ton and Washington, and have Pullmin Palace Sleepers attached.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent may 18 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT
PETERSUBRG, VA., May 13, 1882.)

low Middling.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINFENDENT, Wilmington, N. C. May 12, 1888. CHANGE OF BCREDULE.

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Leave Weldon 12.60 P M ADVERTISING MEDIUM 1.10 P.M FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSEN

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Commercial, Passenger Trains, daily 2:25 A. M. 1 PM Arrive at Petersburg 1: Freight trains daily, except Sunday ...4:45 A.M. 3:12 P.M Arrive at Petersburg.

> Train leaving Potersburg at 412 P. M. Steeping cars and first class coaches or

Through lickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Sombern points and baggage

Freight trains on this read are Intend exclusively for freight, and no provision made on them for the comfort and conver-tence of passengers. Persons who travel these trains are specially notified that the are liable to delays, them remissions as

W. J. St. over, Departmen of Fraiss. EDWARD N. KING,

Atterney and Councellar at Law

WILMINGTON, MIC.

RAILBOADS. CAR, SUPERINTANDENT'S OFEICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C. May 13, 1882. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON AND AFTER May IS, 1882, at 1,00 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Train 43 stops at all stations

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road feave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 7 4. M. and 5.15 P M., daily, Beturning, leave Tarboro at 4.50 A M and 10 P M daily. Nos, to stops only at Flemington, White-velle, Fair Bluff, Marion. Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. B. R., C., C. & A. B. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express. Train on Scotland Neck Brarch Road leave Halfax for Scotland Neck at 3.55 P. M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7 A. M daily.

Separate Puliman Sleepers for Charleston and for Augusta on train 48. All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

JCHN F. DIVINE, A. POPE, Gen'l Fassenger Agent. Carolina Central Ra-

road Company. For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Eally except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. OFFICE OF SUPERIATENDENT WILKINGTON, N. C., June 9, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

N and after June 9, 1883, the following PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY. trains on this road will run as follows:

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table,
Train No. 1, Daily except Sunday.
Do. No. 2 de do Saturday. SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAII;

EXPRESS AND PREIGHT. Daily except Sundays.

Trains No. I and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with B & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Chartotte with She'by Division Train.

L. C. JONES, P. W. CLASK, General Passenger Agent.

JOHN WERNER PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

LMINCTON. N. C.

ALIVETIMS II SIRRIRY YEAR

BROWN & PEARSON.

STANSFORABLE BALL DREIMING AND

giving full description of the same. W. P. CANADAY

can cheerfully recommend it.

MRS. B. N. BOLTON.

The Great Lottery Anaconda. The public are cautioned against the lying publication being circulated by a rival Lottery Company, which having swallowed the state of Louisians and a former Post Office administration, now desire to down all opposition and swallow the world. The old reliable Commonwealth Distribution Company will still live in spite of such blackmailers. The only legal honest single number Lottery in the world, \$30,000 for only \$2. 1,960 prizes, amounting to \$112,400 to be distributed in Louisville. Ky., Saturday, June 30th, 1883. Address all erders to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville,

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothine Syrup for Children Teething. Its yalue is incalculable. It will relieve Orude Turpentine. Are you disturbed at night and brothe poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Scothig SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the pre-scription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y

Mexico.

Ordinary,
Good Ordinary

CHICAGO, June 11 .- A dispatch from Tombstone dated 9;30 to-night an-nounced that Gen. Crook and his com-Good Middling, 10; mand arrived at Silver Creek at noon vesterday with 230 hostile prisoners. Seventy-five of these are bucks, inclu- Cotton, ding Lace and another chief. The remainder of the band are squaws and children. These hostiles were captured Tar, Orude turpentina. by Crook in a terrific fight in the Sierra Madre on May 15. Crook will remain one week at Silver creek to give the balance of the hostiles a chance to come in and surrender. Charlie McComas, the baby son of Judge McComas, who with his wife was slaughtered by the savages a few months ago was with the Indians when attacked by Crook, but was taken off by Juh's band, which es-caped during the conflict. The cap-tured Indians state that Juh and the tured Indians state that Juh and the rest of the hostiles will come in, and that they are merely holding the child as a hostage. There is no doubt of the reliability of this report. reliability of this report.

TOMESTONE, ARIZ., June 11 .- An arrival this morning from the Chiricahuas, brings information to the Epilaph that Gen. Crook has returned from his expedition and is encamped on Silver Creek at the south end of the Chiricahuas, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. bixty miles southeast of this place, Baco Chatto, with 230 hostiles surrendered and were brought in by Gen. Crook, who recrossed the line last Saturday. Among the prisoners were Spirits Turpentime seventy-five bucks. It is believed that Rosin, Gen. Crook will return and endeavor to Tar, capture the warriors. His command is in good fighting trim. There have been no casualities so far.

Sponsor of Perry, wound up a glorious speech in the Pennsylvania House on Wednesday with the quotation:-"Vox populi, vox Dei," and sat down, perspiring. Mackin turned to Crawford, who is a butcher at home, and remarked enthusiastically:

other Philadelphian.

"I'll bet you \$10 you don't know what it means, though," said Mackin. "I'll just go you," said Crawford, eagerly. "Everybody knows it means 'My God, my God, why hast Thou for-saken me?"

saken me?"
"Here's the tenner," said Mackin, admiringly, handing it over. "I had no idea you were such a Latin scholar."

That strong minded and strong willed female, Queen Elizabeth, of England, had a sort of civil service system in use which was not a very bad one. She ordered the chancelors of Cam-She ordered the chancelors of Cambridge and Oxford to furnish her with a list of the most eminent and promising students, with their standing and peculiar merits, and when she had appointed an ambassador abroad she would select a chaplain and secretary from this list of young men, or appoint them to either suitable positions when vacancies occurred. And many great men flourished in the days of Queen Elizabeth as well as some of the other sort.

WANTED.

5,000 acres of pine land, all in one body. Those who have such land will please communicate with me at once, giving full description of the same.

little confidence in the American potato. The consul-general for that country and Sweden has informed the varitious foreign vice-consuls that the royal prohibition, existing since 1876, against the importation of potatoes into Norway, has been raised as far as European parts are concerned, and that consequently potatoes may hereafter be brought into Norway from any port in Europe. On the other hand, the prohibition still remains in force as regards petatoes from America. regards potatoes from America.

M. P. CANADAY

After Twenty Years.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 13, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co. Sirs:—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in my case, cured a confirmed sickness of twenty years. I believe it to be the remedy for all female disorders, and can cheerfully recommend it.

Some of the people who charged Gen. Butler with stealing spoons in New Orleans are very indignant at the action of Harvard College in refusing to confer upon him the degree of doctor of laws. If the general should succeed in obtaining the nomination of the Democratic convention for president, the spoon business will be spoken of by these same people as a good joke. WILMINGTON MARKETS.

> SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened excited at 34 cents per gallon, with sales reported of 270 casks at that

Bosin.—Qnoted steady at \$1 22 for Strained and \$1 30 for Good Strained. Sales reported of Strained and Good Strained at quotations.

Tan—Quoted firm \$1 95 per bbl. of \$280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quotations.

ORUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Corron.—Quoted firm, on a basis of 10 cents per lb. for Middling, with no sales reported. The following were official quotations: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, 8 5-16 ow Middling,

Middling, 10 Good Middling, 10 RECEIPTS.

150 casks. 944 bbls 82 SPIRITS TURPENTINE. - The mar-

ket was steady at 35 cents per gallon, with no sales reported. ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 25 for Strained and \$1 30 for Good Strained. We hear of sales at quota-

TAR-The market was quoted firm at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts that figure.
CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. 1y with sales of receipts at \$1 25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin. Cotton—Market quoted firm, Sales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling.—The Savages Models in the Sieves Models and Sales of the following were the official quotations:

7 1-16 cts 7 1 8 5-16 Low Middling,

RECEIPTS.

582 bale Spirits turpentine, Rosin, 221 casks 254 "

Rosin — The market was quoted firm at \$1 30 for Strained, and \$1 30 for Good Strained. With sales at quo-

TAR—The market was steady at \$1 75 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of

COTTON—Quoted quiet. Sales on a basis of 10 cents for middling. The following were the official quotations of the day: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, 8 5-16

Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling. 104 KEUEIPIB. 719 bales

157 casks 4381 bbls 231 bbls Tar, Orude Turpentine. 00 bble June 11. SPIRITS TURPENTINE -The market

was quoted at 35 cents per gallon, with sales of 150 casks at 32 cents. ROSIN-The market was firm at \$1 20 for Strained, and \$1 30 per bbl for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAB-Market firm at \$1.78; per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at quo-

CRUDE TURPENTINE-Market firm "Wasn't that a grand climax, now?"

"It was the real stuff," assented the ther Philadelphian.

"I'll bet you \$10 you don't know what it means, though," said Mackin.

Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling Good Middling. RECEIPTS.

163 casks 1945 bbls June 12.

SPIRITS TURPERTIES-The market noted firm at 35 cents per gallon, with the reported of 150 cents at that for Strained, and \$1 20 per abl for Good Strained. Sales as reported. Tan-Market firm at \$1 75, per abl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at

FAST MAIL

Tar, Orude Turpentine June 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market quoted steady at 381 cm per gallon, with sales reported later of 300 cashs at 381

ROSIN—The market was steady at \$1,25 for Strained, and \$1 30 for Good Strained. Sales as reported.

TAR.—Market firm at \$1 50 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales of receipts at that

pirits Turpentine Rosin

CRUDE TURPENTINE — Market steady with sales of receipts at \$1.25 for Hard and \$2.00 for Soft and Virgin, with Corron.—Market steady, with reported of 35 bales on a basis of 10 Middling. The following were the

cial quotations: Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling Middling, Good Middling RECEIPTS.

Jotton

Spirits Turpentine

937 bbla 547 bbla 52 bbla osin, Tar, Orude Turpentine

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TWO SUMMER RESORTS WILL

Road, the best in the Southern country. BOTH HOTELS IN FULL VIEW

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Every variety of Fish, and abundan





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT Cowas vs Francis M. Moore, mas H. Wright and others. THIS action is brought by the abed Plaintiff against the above name

S. VANAMRINGE, Clerk of Superior Court Ward's White Lily Soap

Laundry and Toilet Use. IT DOES AWAY WITH:

WASHBOARD'SAND BOILERS AND CONTAINS NO BOSIN TO TURN THE PARRIC YELLOW.

HOT OR COLD WATER.

AD VERTISEMENTS.

W.A.S.

WOLFE'S

Good surf and still water bathing.

Ten-pin Alleys, Billiards and Bar.



VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE Superior Court of New Hanover Coun-made in a civil action pending in said the superior and focus may as Admin-tation Richard HoClammy as Plain-



etng sold in this market, noticed is hereb

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FARMS for \$5 to \$20 an acre

Money invested at 10 per cent, per an um, not, with the best real estate security

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Land is advancing in Value 50 to 100 LOTS for \$100 to \$1000 each.

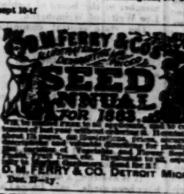
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J B FARRER Wilmington, E.